

Jasper Weekly Courier.

VOL. 36.

JASPER, INDIANA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1893.

NO. 15.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT JASPER
DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY

Clement Doane.

OFFICE.—IN COURIER BUILDING ON
WEST SIXTH STREET.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per Year, 52 Numbers, Postpaid, \$1.50
Shorter time in proportion

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For legal advertisements legal rates;
10 lines \$1.00 for first insertion; 50c.
each subsequent insertion.
For yearly advertisements liberal con-
tracts will be made to regular adver-
tisers.

COMMERCIAL AND JOB WORK

Of all kinds promptly and neatly
executed at LIBERAL PRICES.
We invite inspection and business.

Doctor J. P. Salb,

OFFICE NEXT DOOR TO THE BANK,
JASPER, INDIANA.

OFFERS his professional services to
citizens of Dubois county. Partic-
ular attention given to surgery and
obstetrics, and all calls answered as
promptly as possible Dec. 23, '92.

H. M. MILBURN.

M. A. SWEENEY

MILBURN & SWEENEY,

Attorneys at Law,

JASPER, IND.,

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining
counties. Particular attention given to col-
lections. Office over the Post Office,
Dec. 9, 1892.

W. E. COX,

Attorney at Law,

JASPER, INDIANA,

Prosecuting Attorney for the 11th Judicial Circuit,
and will carefully attend to any civil business en-
trusted to him in any county of the circuit.
Office over the Post Office,
Dec. 9, 1892-ly.

JOHN L. BRETZ, JOHN S. McFALL, CANDLER BRETZ,

BRETZ, McFALL & BRETZ,

Attorneys at Law

JASPER, INDIANA,

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining
counties, and give close attention to any business en-
trusted to them.
Office on 6th street, one square East of Court
house. Dec. 9, '92-ly.

W. A. TRAYLOR, W. S. HUNTER,

TRAYLOR & HUNTER,

Attorneys at Law,

JASPER, INDIANA,

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining
counties. Particular attention given to col-
lections. Office on Fifth Street, bet. Main and Jackson.
April 23, 1892.

BRUNO BUETTNER,

Attorney at Law,

And Notary Public,

JASPER, INDIANA,

Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois and Perry
counties, Indiana. Jan. 9, 1874.

Dentistry!

Dr. B. A. MOSBY,

Resident Dentist,

HUNTINGBURG, IND.

TENDERS his professional services to all needing any
work in the dental line, and promises to give it his
closest attention. Gold plate work specially solicited,
and all work warranted. April 19, 1889.

New Brick Yard!

Brick for Sale!

THE undersigned wishes to inform
the public that he has opened up his
Brick Yard, at the north side of Jasper,
and will make more brick this year than
in any previous one. He will make
favorable terms on House Patterns.

JOHN GEIER, JR.

April 22, 1892.

Farmers' Home!

(On Mill Street, JASPER.)

PHILIP KASTNER, Prop'r.

THIS commodious hotel has been thoroughly over-
hauled, and refitted and new throughout, and is now
open for public entertainment. The table will always
be found well supplied, and prices will be reasonable.
A good stable for farmers' horses, and cheap feed.
A good bar, well supplied with the choicest liquors,
and cigars, and polite attention always. Give me a
try. PHILIP KASTNER.

30, '92-y.

C. K. of A., Branch 119,

Meets the 1st and 3d Sundays of every
month, at their hall in Jasper.

CHARLES SOLIGA, Pres.

F. J. MILLER, Sec'y.

W. C. T. U. Column.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. M. L. HOBBS.

The Great Crime.

If there is any one great sin or crime
more crimson, more diabolical than
another it is the traffic in alcoholic
beverages, and it is appropriately
termed "the liquor crime." The great
crime, because the source of such an
array of crimes. A great sin since it
causes men to break every other com-
mand, and is the promoter of naught
that is good.

Houses of prostitution are nourished
by it, poor-houses crowded, prisons
filled, companions separated, and hap-
py homes broken up. The saloon is
Satan's great ally. When criminals of
every kind want to do their diabolical
work they are wont to rush to the sa-
loon for infernal strength. The saloon
is a tree whose fruit is only evil, an
institution without a single redeeming
quality. If the fruit of a tree be good,
keep it; if only evil away with it. We
are all agreed that it is evil, but how
shall we be rid of it? Moral suasion
will not remove it. So long as there
are ruts boys will fall in; so long as
tempting saloons exist, boys will go in.
Better at once stop the ruts than be
forever watching the boys. The man
who has his will power destroyed by
strong drink with saloons on every
side, and every artful inducement by
the liquor fraternity, cannot be reached
by moral suasion. We have drunk-
ards because of drunkard factories.
Robbers break in your store, bank or
granary, and you hardly think of
merely begging them to cease their
roguery; nay, you serve a warrant at
once; and yet the saloonist robs your
boys of their money, brains, manhood,
reputation, usefulness, happiness and
heaven.

Brother Thompson says "You can't
get rid of Satan by loving him." The
more you fondly cherish, the more
you must endure the serpent's bite.
The liquor fraternity is that terrible
nest of serpents that moral suasion
will not break up. License, high or
low, will not suffice. A wrong prin-
ciple will never ultimately prevail.
Every dollar received by virtue of
license is the price of blood. Calling
it taxation doesn't change the prin-
ciple. It ever means prison for our
country and homes.

The principle of local option is
wrong, hence the policy disastrous.
You can't save a house by pouring
water on one side and kindling a fire
on the other. If it is right to sell in-
toxicating liquors as a beverage, every
man ought to be free to sell; if wrong,
every town should be free from the
curse. Jesus never compromised
with sin. Local option is like making
murder a crime in one town and a
virtue in another. God's laws against
sin are all prohibitory. "Thou shalt
not steal. Thou shalt not commit
adultery. Thou shalt not kill," etc.
David prayed for "God to break the
arm of the wicked and to seek out his
wickedness till thou find none," i. e.
cut off his power in every place and
way to do evil. God was very particu-
lar to emphasize the crime of liquor
selling and the terrible effects of
drinking. Solomon tells us it causes
sorrow, contention, babbling
words without cause, redness of eyes,
and at last "it biteth like a serpent
and stingeth like an adder." Jesus
demonstrated that he believed in pro-
hibition when he drove the traders
out of the temple and overthrew the
tables of the money changers, and our
Savior would justify laws that would
cause every saloon to be upset, and
the saloonist imprisoned. The need
of the age is more men like Jesus and
John the Baptist, sturdy oaks rather
than "reeds shaken by the wind."
Prohibition alone will meet the de-
mand.

The liquor crime we do not need.
The minister of the gospel can do
without it since it is not a promoter
of religious revivals or a means of
grace. The life insurance agent can
spare it, for ruin hastens the death of
the policy holder. The school teach-
er for tipplers are not usually quiet,
or studious pupils. The college fac-
ulty does not invite it for the benefit
of the school. But listen. Do you
hear the lawyer say "stop the traffic in
liquor and you deprive me of most of
my clients." The physician says,
"stop it and you rob me of much of
my practice." The surgeon exclaims
that he would not have one tenth as
many wounds to dress. Yes, the
shroud maker, the undertaker and the
grave digger might have some show
to kick, since their work would be
materially affected, but speaking with-
out irony; without the saloon there
would be no demand for liquor, its
presence makes the demand in creat-
ing the appetite. Logs are in demand
where saw mills exist; boys are
wanted where saloons are found.
By voting to abolish the saloon you
prefer the life of the boy as against
the saloon. We appeal to every pro-
fessed Christian to seriously consider
the question relative to your own re-
sponsibility in the matter. What
will be the sentence against you who
not only fail to remove the bottle as
you have opportunity, but vote to
keep it to your neighbor's lips?
M. L. HUNTLEY.

Educational Column.

BY GEORGE R. WILSON, COUNTY SUP'T.

Chicago and the World's Fair.

The following are some of the
things seen by Thos. B. Wilson and
Floyd Traylor, two pupils of the Jas-
per schools, while at Chicago and the
World's Fair:

A pumpkin weighing 490 lbs.
A watermelon weighing 125 lbs.
A Beet weighing 100 lbs.
First fire engine used in California.
Horse and rider made of prunes.
A piece of coal 50,230 lbs in weight.
A piece of paper 30,000 lbs in weight.
Mammoth 13 ft in height.
Ears of corn 1 ft 6 in in length.
A house made of 99 pieces of wood.
Lobsters weighing 10 lbs
Weaving machines made by the
Indians.

The largest gun in the world.
Skull of an Elephant.
Veins of a horse made out of wood.
Largest grape vine in the world
House made out of corn.
Statue of Sam Houston, the father of
Texas.

Statue made by a boy 18 years old.
Animals, etc. made out of grass.
Lace worth \$1,000 per yard.
Bureau 150 years old.
Bureau 125 years old.
A case of drawers belonging to Mrs.
Washington, over 200 years old.
Liberty bell.

Liberty bell made out of oranges.
The seal of Queen Isabella.
Bibles over 1,352 years old.
Gen Polk's carriage.
The Mexican cart.
The Japan cart.

Door belonging to Columbus' house.
Cases worth from \$40 to \$50 each.
The first bell that rang in America.
A glass umbrella.
A glass dress worth \$2,500.
A bears worth \$2,500.

Columbus' ships (duplicates).
Chair made by Putnam, 1776.
Don Pedro's chair, from Brazil.
The first locomotive.
A pole 215 ft high, 34 ft in diameter.
Red fir tree 90 ft in circumference.
A coal statue.

An elephant tusk weighing 178 lbs.
The old stage coach.
Picture showing the farthest point
reached in the north.
Stones from Queen Isabella's house.
Monument made of silver dollars.
House made of silver half dollars.
A limb of a tree that grew in Colum-
bus' yard.

Letter just gave Columbus the right
to sail.
Anchor belonging to the Santa Maria.
Moving pavement.
The Ferris wheel over 200 ft. high.
Windmills worth \$200,000.
Illinois battle-ship.

The oldest fort in America (Duplicate).
Sturgeon 9 ft in length.
A vase made of 16,000 pieces of wood.
A complete model of a horse made
from wood.

Sword fish.
Statue of Henry Clay.
Elephant tusk 105 lbs in weight.
Tool-box used by Dr. Davy.
Reef of grass, etc., made by S. A.
Parrott.

Bed belonging to Washington.
Statue of Daniel Boone.
Statue of James Marshall.
Inkstand belonging to Gen. Lee.
Sofa belonging to Gen. Lee.
Carriage belonging to Miles Standish.
Sword of Cortez.

Sword of Columbus.
Seal of Columbus.
The first drum in America.
The old shield paddles.
Bells from the church of Columbus.
Safe doors belonging to Columbus.
Columbus cases.

Chickens hatched by electricity.
Montana's silver statue, 2 1/2 tons.
Plate glass 12 ft by 18 ft.
Elephant's hide, weight 500 pounds.
A machine that makes 2,000 nails an
hour.

The first umbrella sent to America.
A fountain running wine.
6,500 pounds of lead ore in one piece.
Paintings done by Queen Victoria.
Log 42 inches by 41 feet.
A doll "baby" 6 ft. high.

A pyramid of coal 50 ft. high.
An iron eagle with 3,000 feathers.
A whale 47 1/2 ft. long.
A \$100,000 pearl necklace.
A cheese weighing 20,000 pounds.
A tower of chocolate worth \$40,000.
Butterfly watches.

A piece of copper that weighs 8,000
pounds.
A \$15,000 Jersey cow.
"Bum Bum" candy.
"Hot, Hot, Hot" waffles.
A piece of alum; weight 12 tons.
A \$50,000 vase.

30,000 lbs of salt in one piece.
A silver medal worth \$35,000.
Billiard balls worth \$80,000.
136 kinds of American birds
A saw 220 ft long.
An ax of the "Grand old man."
The Mayflower's bible.

Mixing by machinery.
A \$1,000 arm chair.
A \$17,000 espee.
A clock 45 ft high.
A gold chair.
A glass brick.

Cactus 15 ft high.
The "New Liberty Bell."
Geo. Washington's carriage.
\$25,000 bed room suit.
A stove big enough to live in.
Search lights.

Queen Isabella's jewels.
An ostrich farm.
Live Buffaloes.
Indians and all other kinds of people.
Esquimaux men, women and babies.
Bed on which Lincoln died.
Blood stained sheet on which Lincoln
died.

Libby prison where 40,000 soldiers
suffered.
1,000 relics of the Civil war.
Masonic Temple 23 stories high.
Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show.
Heaviest wood in the world.
Largest plank in the world, 16 ft 5 in
wide.

Gen. Grant's saddle.
Vice-President Wilson's shoe.
Largest gun in the Confederate army.
A ten ton relic of the Chicago fire.
Appomattox table used by Lee and
Grant.
Picture of Ed Ruffin, of Va., who
fired the first gun of the Civil war.
Many personal letters of Jeff. Davis.
Minie balls that had met in mid air.
Shoe lost by Booth's horse when he
killed Lincoln.

President Johnson's dress suit, made
by himself.
President Johnson's goose and shears.
The Yankee tunnel.
Part of the Monitor's original wheel
chain.
John Brown's will.
John Hancock's chair.
Chairs of Lincoln, Jefferson, Grant,
Garfield, etc.

The Black hole.
Camel named "Ta-ra-boom-de-aye."
Camel named "McGinty."
Prince of Wales carriage.
Vermont sleigh built in 1788.
Wagon belonging to Henry Standish.
James K. Polk's carriage.
Abe Lincoln's carriage.
The Rocket engine—1830.
Locomotives from 1880 to present
time.

THE SILVERITES.

The Conference Adopts an In-
teresting Report.

It is Declared That the Money
Question is the Only Issue.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—The
conference of prominent silver men
which has been in session here, in
Gen. A. J. Warner's office—the head-
quarters of the bi-metallic league—for
the past few days, adopted late last
night, before final adjournment, this
report:

"The money question is the first and
most important issue in this country,
and is so related to everything else
that no other question can be perma-
nently determined until this is settled.
"The conference recommends that
the bi-metallic league urgently recom-
mend to friends of silver everywhere
in all parties, that they support for the
Fifty-fourth congress only such candi-
dates as will pledge themselves in
nominating conventions, and openly
and publicly in their canvass for elec-
tion, to the following action in case of
their election:

"First—That they will enter into no
party caucus that will bind or restrain
them from voting and acting in the
Fifty-fourth congress otherwise than
as given in their pledges to the people
before their election; but that they
will unite with others who are in favor
of the restoration of the bi-metallic
standard of money by the free and un-
restricted coinage of both gold and
silver on the ratio of 16 to 1 as before
the act of 1873, and the issue by the
general government of the paper cur-
rency without the intervention of
banks, and against the issue of bonds
to borrow gold; and that they will act
and vote on all matters during their
terms as members of the Fifty-fourth
congress to secure this end, especially
in the election of a speaker and in the
organization of the house and in the
vote for the president of the United
States, in the event that the election
of president falls to the house of rep-
resentatives.

"Second—That to this end the con-
ference recommends that silver leagues
be everywhere organized and the
work of education be carried on
throughout the country, and that in
addition to this work, thorough or-
ganization be effected in states and dis-
tricts where such work will be most
effective in the election of members of
congress and of state legislatures."

A committee consisting of Gen. A.
J. Warner, Gen. Floyd King, of Louisi-
ana; E. D. Spark, of Ohio, and Joseph
E. Shelton, of Connecticut, was
appointed to promote the union of the
republics of America with other silver
standard nations of the world.

The conference also recommended
that there be held during the present
winter two conventions, one some-
where in the south and one in Des
Moines, Ia., and that A. J. Warner as
president of the Bi-metallic league
was authorized to appoint an execu-
tive committee in carrying out the
policy adopted by the conference, and
a committee on ways and means and
appoint a secretary to assist in per-
forming the increasing duties of the
league.

General Warner made the following
explanatory statement of the action of
the conference:

First—That the money question, is
and will continue to be the paramount
issue till it is settled, and settled right-
ly, and on sound principles; and that
it can be displaced by no other.

Second—That the first battle is for
the next congress.

Third—That to achieve results silver
men must not only stay men after
they reach congress, but they must
there unite, and putting silver above
party, work incessantly to accomplish
the objects for which they were
elected.

A number of delegates were in favor
of organizing a new party out and out
with the declaration as made on the
money question, as the sole issue, and
leaving the way open for the affiliation
of not only the populists' party, but
of the 6,000,000 who refused to vote
at all at the last election; but the con-
ference was not called for such a pur-
pose, and a majority of the delegates
present believed the course finally
agreed upon to be the better policy in
the coming congressional election.

Thos. A. Edison the inventor, says:
"Gold is only valuable because it is
rare. It is not nearly so useful as
iron, which is the real precious metal.
Aluminum is too soft. It is light, but
it lacks strength. The metal of the
future is nickel steel, which combines
strength with pliability. Gold is not
worth as much as lead in commerce,
and brass is more than worth its
weight in gold."

Smith Meyers, night agent for the
U. S. Express Co., at this point, re-
ceived his discharge last Sunday on
account of neglect of duty. His suc-
cessor for the present is Jesse Keesner,
son of J. B. Keesner.

Uriah Hask and James Coons were
arrested Tuesday by Marshal Thacker
for stealing coal from the cars in the
railroad yards here. They were taken
before Mayor Fisher, who bound
them over to court in bonds of \$50
each. Hask succeeded in giving bond,
but Coons, failing, had to go to the
Jasper jail.

Hugo Hargrave, an eleven year old
son of Dr. Hargrave, was on Thurs-
day bound over to the Circuit court by
Mayor Fisher under a bond of \$50 to
answer to the charge of stealing pre-
ferred against him. His father fur-
nished the bond.

An exchange says that a mineral
well has been unearthed at Tell City,
and for the first time in years the peo-
ple there will resort to drinking
water.

FORTUNE IN FRES.

The Lawyers Receive \$55,000
in the Culbertson Will Case.

Probably the largest fees ever paid
in any case in the courts of Southern
Indiana were those allowed a few
days ago in New Albany in the noted
Culbertson contested will case, which
was settled by compromise.

In this case Mrs. Blanche Culbert-
son French, who, by the terms of the
compromise, was compelled to pay
the expenses of the suit, paid to her
own attorneys and those employed in
behalf of the estate \$55,000.

This handsome sum was divided as
nearly as can be ascertained as fol-
lows: To Jewett & Jewett and Alex-
ander Dowling, attorneys for the es-
tate, \$25,000, and the remaining \$30,-
000 to the lawyers for Mrs. French.

Addison C. Harris, of Indianapolis,
senior counsel, got \$20,000, it is said,
while A. H. Noyes, of Minneapolis,
his colleague, received \$10,000.

These figures are, of course, not pos-
itively exact, although the total is the
correct sum, but it is believed that
they are in the main correct.

As the case was compromised be-
fore trial, persons given to studying
such questions closely have estimated
that each attorney was paid about
\$100 a minute for his services.

Washington Gazette.

Ask Sheriff Leming about eating
gun wads that had been sold to him
for cough drops. He has "got it in
for the druggist who sold them to him.

Attorneys Billheimer, Hastings,
Hardy, Padgett and Gardiner have
agreed to defend the County Commis-
sioners in the case of John Hyatt et
al., against them, without any cost to
them or to the county.

"The last term of court in Martin
county was a remarkable one," said
Judge Hefron the other day. "Not a
single civil case was tried but there
were one hundred and eleven State
cases to be disposed of." His Honor
rattled things through at a remarkable
rate and considerably stirred up the
dry bones of the Martin county law-
yers and court officials. During the
three weeks term there were twenty-
seven jury trials, men charged with
plain drunk even asking for a jury,
and at one time there were three jur-
ies out. Thirty-three cases of plain
drunk were disposed of and a number
of liquor violations, "common gam-
blers" and "carrying concealed weap-
ons" charges made to stand. Four
men were sentenced to the State's
prison. People in Martin county have
quit lawing among themselves, prob-
ably finding out that it is too expen-
sive to quarrel with one another.

The only trouble they have at this
time is with Prosecutor Huff, Judge
Hefron and the State of Indiana.

Indianapolis Sun: "Last year it
was, 'What are you going to get in
your stocking?' This year the query
is with many, 'Where am I going to
get the stocking?'"

Monday, December 11, was Indi-
ana's birthday. Prof. T. J. Charleston,
writing to the Indianapolis Journal,
has this to say about the Hoosier
state:

Indiana is seventy-seven years old
to-day, having been admitted into the
Union Dec. 11, 1816. It is well that all
Hoosiers should celebrate this anni-
versary, for we have much to make us
proud of our state. From a popula-
tion of 70,000 we have grown to have
2,162,404; from a few counties we
have grown to ninety-two, divided
into 1,013 townships. The state's area
is 35,912 square miles. While this is
not so great as that of some other
states, it has but a very small area
which is not tillable. Our state was
settled by the French at Vincennes in
1702, and until the close of the French
and Indian war, in 1763, it continued
under French control, being subject
to the governor of Canada. From
1763 to 1783 it belonged to Great
Britain and then became a United
States Territory. This was the result
of the conquest of Vincennes in 1777
by Gen. George Rogers Clark in the
service of Virginia. In 1784 Virginia
gave up her claim to the northwest
territory to the general government.
This northwest territory was organ-
ized in 1787. In 1800 Ohio was cut
off and the remainder of the territory
was named Indiana territory, with
Gen. William Henry Harrison as its
governor. In 1809 the organization
of other territories reduced Indiana to
its present limits. The territorial cap-
ital continued at Vincennes until
1813, when it was removed to Cory-
don. While the capital was at that
place the state was admitted to the
Union (1816.) Indianapolis became
the capital in 1821. There is much in
the growth of our state which would
be interesting to your readers. Mrs.
Bolton's poem on Indiana has in it
the following stanza:

"The winds of heaven never fanned,
The circling sunlight never spanned
The borders of a better land
Than our own Indiana."

The Date Changed.

The date of the road meeting called
by the State Highway Improvement
Association at Indianapolis for Janu-
ary 10 and 11, has been changed to
January 4 and 5. There should be a
full attendance of all persons interest-
ed in the subject of roads.

The city's tax duplicate, made up
from the township assessor's books,
has just been completed. The total
taxables in the city is listed at \$2,930,-
740. Number of polls, 1,214; male
dogs, 177; female dogs, 8. At the rate
of taxation established this property
will yield in taxes \$40,565.99.—Wash-
ington Democrat.

A Pike county man is fattening 40
young coons for the meat market.